THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. II., Nº. 73. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1851. PRICE, Dʳˢ. 15 ₱ ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. 1. British Passenger Ship *DOMINION*, has splendid accommodations, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Passage, apply to REISS & Co.

Shanghai, 5th December, 1851.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on by us at this place, will, on and after the 1st January, 1842, be carried on under the style and firm of SMITH, KING & Co.

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghai, 20th December, 1851.

ORIENTAL BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that from and after the *31st day of December next*, the business hitherto carried on by the BANK will be discontinued, and the business of the COMPANY will be transacted by the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in accordance with the Terms of their Charter granted by Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen VICTORIA, the 30th August, 1851.

By order of the Court of Directors,

W. W. CARGILL,
Chief Manager.

Walbrook, London.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS hereby give notice that on and after the *1st of January*, 1852, the business of this COMPANY will be conducted in the Premises hitherto occupied by the ORIENTAL BANK in HONGKONG, CANTON and SHANGHAI and will consist at HONGKONG of Banking in all its Branches the issue of NOTES payable on demand and of EXCHANGE DEPOSIT and REMITTANCE on the usual terms and in accordance with the Provisions of Her Majesty's Royal Charter of Incorporation bearing date the *30th day of August*, 1851.

At CANTON and SHANGHAI the business will be limited as hitherto to EXCHANGE DEPOSIT and REMITTANCE.

W. W. CARGILL,
Chief Manager.

NOTICE.

MR. FLETCHER WESTRAY, is authorised to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 10th November, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. SIMON BACH, cease from this day, the business being continued by the remaining partner, under the firm as heretofore, of

BACH & ARONE.

Shanghai, 30th September, 1851.

INSURANCES.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong*.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Ceylon Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	80,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	...

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Provium, ½ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE, is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, ESQ.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, ESQ.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 *Cornhill, London.*

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA and CLARET, just arrived per *John Bunyan*, from HENRY TAYLOR & Co., London. Apply at the Godowns of

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 30th October, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MOLAVE, or Manila TEAK WOOD. Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghae, 15th August, 1851.

ON SALE.

PORT, four years in bottle, CLARET, PALE and GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

FOR SALE

BY the undersigned,
REAL SCOTCH WHISKY,
from Messrs. PRIEST & Co., Callin Distillery,
Price, Drs. 6 per Dozen.

EDWARD HALL.

Shanghai, 21st November, 1851.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

ON SALE.

JUST received per last Overland Mail, a fine assortment of TWEED, newest pattern, and superfine BROAD BLACK CLOTH, also Ladies' and Gentlemens' KID GLOVES, assorted colors.

Expected per *Chebucto* from London, the following fine assortment of FANCY BISCUITS, viz:—

Tins MIXED READING BISCUITS.
„ MACHINE BISCUITS.
„ CRACKNELS (for Wine.)
„ Do. small size tins.
„ COFFEE BISCUITS.
„ RICH ARROWROOT BISCUITS.
„ CURRANT TUNBRIDGE do.
„ LEMON do. do.
„ CINNAMON do. do.
„ SEED do. do.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 5th November, 1851.

Ex JOHN BUNYAN.

JUST received and on sale by the undersigned the undermentioned OILMAN'S STORES and STATIONERY. These GOODS have all been carefully selected by the best London Houses and are to be had on most reasonable terms.—

Oilman's Stores:

Jams; Jellies; Patras Currants in Jars; French Imperial Plums; Muscatel Raisins; Jordan Almonds; Barcelona Nuts; Dried Herbs; Red Herrings; Fresh Salmon, in Tins; Green Peas; Carrots; Mock Turtle Soup; Soup and Bouilli; Sardines; Oysters; Haddocks; Salted Salmon, in Jars; Scotch Oatmeal, in Tins; Pearl Barley; Berkley and Chedder Cheese; York Hams; Bacon, in Tins; Pickles; Mustard; Beef-Steak Sauce; Essence of Anchovies; Assorted Sauces; Capers; Olives; Anchovy Paste; Bottled Fruits; Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup; and Salad Oil.

Stationery:

Consisting of Large size French Overland Post; Do. do. Note; Cream laid Note; Albert size do.; Queen's do.; Vandyke do.; Quarto do.; Large Note; Yellow Wove do.; Self-sealing Envelopes; Initial Wafers; Wafers; Private Ledgers, in Russian Leather Cases; Morocco Dressing Cases; Foreign Envelopes; Account Books; Pocket Ledgers; Private Ledgers, with Lock; and numerous others articles.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 17th October, 1851.

FINE SUMMER WINES.

ON Sale by the undersigned Superior HOCK, CLARET and CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, PALE SHERRY, PORT, PALE BRANDY, ALE, PORTER, STOUT and CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

The above Wines are all of Superior quality.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 1st May, 1851.

FOR SALE.

A Small quantity of fine clean GRATE COAL, at Drs. 10 per ton, delivered from the Store of the undersigned.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 19th November, 1851.

JUST LANDED.

ON SALE by the undersigned the undermentioned STORES—

Fine LOAF and CRUSHED SUGAR.
A large variety of Scented SOAP in small Boxes, well assorted for families.
Yellow SOAP in 18-lb.'s Boxes.

ALSO,

A few small Casks of MALAGA WINE, and GINGER WINE.
A fine assortment of CLOTH of various Patterns.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 26th September, 1851.

Ex JAMES SCOTT, and EQUATOR.

ON SALE by the undersigned, an assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY & PROVISIONS, all of which are of the best description.—

Ship Chandlery:

Best Europe Rope, from ¾ to 8 inches; Umberline; Marline; Houseline; Spun-yarn; Oakum; Twine; Stockholm Tar; Stockholm Pitch; Sheathing Copper, from 14 to 24 oz.; Composition Coppering Nails, from ¾ to 1¼ inch; Copper Pump Tacks, from ¾ to 1¼ inch; Best Treble Purchase Blocks Brass Coakd. Plankt. and Bolted; Single Do. Do.; Double and Single 4 inch Blocks, with Brass Sheeves; Double and Single Blocks 5 to 10 inch leather coakd.; Superior London White, Black, Yellow, Stone, Red, Bright Red, and Green Paints in 28-lbs. Iron Kegs; Boiled Oil in Cask and 5 gallon Iron Tanks; Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Turpentine; Parker's patent Black Varnish; Coal Tar; Whiting and Canvas of various description, from Nº. 1 to 6.

Provisions:

Fine fresh Bacon; Hams; Cheese; Butter; Salted Salmon in Jars; Pickled Herrings; Dutch Herrings in Bottles; Red Herrings in 1 & 2 doz. each Tin; Cod Sounds in Bottles.

Saddlery, &c.:

1 Saddle with shifting Pilch for Gentlemen or Ladies; 1 Small Hunting Saddle; Curb-Bridles; Snaffle Bridles; Hunting and Riding Whips; Patent Burners; Strong double soled and single soled Wellington Boots.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, September 11th, 1851.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHIP *EDWARD BOUSTEAD.*

THE undersigned hereby give notice that they will not be responsible for any claims upon the above Ship unless the accounts are sent into their Office on or before *Wednesday, 17th instant.*

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghai, 12th December, 1851.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN and CONSIGNEES of the English Barque *TORY*, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by her CREW.

Shanghai, 21st November, 1851.

WANTED

BY a YOUNG MAN of Macao birth, a Situation as COPYIST in a Mercantile Office, good references can be given. Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.

Shanghai, 17th November, 1851.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

OLD Wine and Beer BOTTLES, in any quantity.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 24th October, 1851.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A Good DINING TABLE, with extra leaves. Any party wishing to dispose of one may hear of a buyer by applying at the *North-China Herald* Office.

Shanghai, 25th September, 1851.

SILKS!—SATIN!—EMBROIDERY!

THE most extensive selection ever known in Shanghae,

"TSING-KEE SHOP,"

How Kah-pang Creek within North Gate of Shanghae.

Has constantly on view a choice collection of several hundred patterns in SATINS, SILKS, PONGEES, CRAPES, GAUZES, and FANS, to which novelties in the most approved designs are continually added.

Also a most extensive assortment of the richest Embroidery from the Celebrated District of *Woosieh*, consisting of APRONS, RETICULES, SCARFS, SHAWLS, TABLE CLOTHS, SETTEES, FIRE-SCREENS, COVERLETS, CAPS, VESTS, &c., which cannot be surpassed in brilliancy, finish, or elegance of design.

Orders taken for SEDAN CHAIRS, FURNITURE, PORCELAIN, ORNAMENTAL FURNITURE of every kind, &c.

Parties about to send presents home, are respectfully invited to visit this establishment as affording the best means of procuring a good investment at moderate prices.

N.B.—Purchasers for exportation will pay their own duties.

KIN TEE-YUEN.

Shanghae, 11th September, 1851.

R. MEREDITH,
HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1851.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S WORK and BELL-HANGING done.

J. LOCKHART & Co.,
BUTCHERS,
Shanghai.

BEG to inform their friends, and the Foreign Community of Shanghai, that they have on hand a fine fat STALL-FED DEER, to be killed *ten days before* CHRISTMAS, any Gentlemen desirous of purchasing, will please give their orders *twelve days before* CHRISTMAS, the DEER to be seen alive by applying to the above. Also on hand fine fat STALL-FED BEEF and MUTTON.

Shanghai, 5th December, 1851.

GEORGE PURVIS & Co.,
SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS.

ARE desirous to intimate to the Merchants of Shanghae, and Captains of Ships, that they have now been nearly a year engaged here, in the business of SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS; and hope their attention and punctuality in executing the orders intrusted to them have been satisfactory to their employers.

They, therefore, beg to assure the Mercantile Community, and Captain of Ships, that they will continue to give their best exertions and punctual attention to all commissions given to them; and execute all orders with the utmost despatch, on the most advantageous terms.

Shanghae, 6th June, 1851.

TO CAPTAINS OF SHIPS & MERCHANTS AT SHANGHAI.

MALCOLM LAMOND,

BEGS to inform the above, that he has on hand a suitable supply of the best Iron for Shipping, IRON SHEAVES, and different sized IRON CHAINS,—and he is ready to undertake any SHIP SMITHERY or other kinds that may be required, and promises to ensure satisfaction by diligence and attention.

Shanghai, 8th August, 1851.

N.B.—BELL-HANGING and WHITE-SMITH'S work done, and MATERIALS supplied.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, for the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines*; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated; and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by

W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*

For sale by

H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

N'-O. Herald Office's Advertisements.

SHANGHAI ALMANAC,
For 1852,
AND COMMERCIAL GUIDE

WILL be published on or before the *First day of JANUARY next*;

Price to Subscribers, ...Drs. 2 }
Non-Subscribers, „ 3 } Each Copy.

PROSPECTUS.

IT is proposed to embrace many subjects of local information. To give LISTS OF RESIDENTS at the Five Ports and the several MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS.—LUNAR PHASES and ECLIPSES.—CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES.—LIVE and ASSURANCE OFFICES.*—PORT and HARBOR-MASTER'S REGULATIONS.—TARIFF of IMPORTS and EXPORTS.—PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS for the NAVIGATION of the YANG-TSZE-KEANG, &c., &c., &c.

N.B.—Suggestions for improving the usual mode of publication will be thankfully received. A Subscription List is open at our office.

Shanghai, November 7th, 1851.

* The Agents of the several OFFICES, are respectfully requested to give all desirable information to the compiler at this office.

NOTICE.

THE Second Book of the HISTORY OF THE MANCHU TARTARS, (translated from *l'Histoire de la Conquête de la Chine par les Tartares Mancheoux, Tome premier, par* M. VOISIN DE BRUNEM, B. & P. D. M., *à Lyon*, MDCCLIV,) will be published shortly as a specimen of the work, comprised in five books. The whole work when complete to be 2 dollars in stitched paper covers; each separate book 50 cents each.

Subscribers names will be received at this office.

Shanghai, 18th October, 1851.

NOTICE.

PARTIES requiring their files of Papers to be bound up, can have them done by sending them to our office, and any deficiencies will be supplied.

N.B.—Books bound and labelled.

Shanghai, 5th September, 1851.

Shanghae Market Report.

December 19th, 1851.

IMPORTS.

American Brown Drills.—30 yards Drs. 2.30. Sales 530 pieces. 40 yards Drs. 3.10 per piece. Sales 21,000 pieces.

American Grey Sheetings.—30 yards Drs. 2 *a* 2.05. Sales 2,600 pieces. 40 yards Drs. 2.70 *a* 2.75 per piece. Sales 2,000 pieces.

Jeans.—30 yards Drs. 2.00 per piece. No sales. No stock in first hands.

Grey Shirtings.—Since our last a decidedly better market has been established, the stock in first hands is now reduced to a small compass, being not over the usual delivery of a month, and the quantity to arrive is but small; the dealers have been eager buyers, and it is to be expected if holders continue firm, higher rates will be obtained; still the rates demanded hitherto have checked business, and the deliveries are smaller than for some time past. No supplies have been received, while the deliveries of the last four weeks for consumption and export together amount to 100,000 pieces. We quote—

5 to 5½ catties	Drs. 1.75 *a* 1.80
5½ to 6 catties	Drs. 1.90 *a* 1.95
6 to 6½ catties	Drs. 2.05 *a* 2.20
6½ to 7 catties	Drs. 2.30 *a* 2.40
7 to 7½ catties	Drs. 2.50 *a* 2.60
7½ to 7¾ catties	Drs. 2.65 *a* 2.70

White Shirtings.—The sales of these during the month amount to 50,000 pieces at from Drs. 1.80 for common to Drs. 2.90 *a* 3 for best. Medium qualities are in request, the finer qualities are not much inquired for, and the lowest reeds are unsaleable. Total stock of Greys and Whites in first hands is estimated at, not over 200,000 pieces. We quote to-days rates—

48 *a* 52 reed	Drs. 1.45 *a* 2.00
54 *a* 56 reed	Drs. 2.10 *a* 2.30
60 *a* 64 reed	Drs. 2.37 *a* 2.60
66 *a* 72 reed	Drs. 2.65 *a* 2.90

Woollens.—During the month have been more in demand; *Of Spanish Stripes*, about 2,000 pieces have been sold at an advance of 3 *a* 5 cents on our last quotations. *Long Ells*, are less inquired for, sales amount to 1,600 pieces. We quote common 6lbs. Scarlet Drs. 5, Medium 12 lbs. Scarlet Drs. 6.50, H.H. Scarlet Drs. 7. *Habit Cloths*, are worth Drs. 1.08 *a* 1.12, and Medium Drs. 1.60. Stock of all kinds reduced to about 5,000 pieces.

Lead.—Has been more in demand and prices may be quoted Drs. 6.70 *a* 5.80.

Spelter.—Drs. 4.90 *a* 5 per pecul.

Straits Produce.—*Pepper*—Black Drs. 9, and White Drs. 12 per pecul.

Tin.—Straits, Drs. 16 *a* 17, and Banca, Drs. 20 *a* 21 per pecul.

Rattans.—Straits, Drs. 3.50 *a* 3.50, and Banjermassing, Drs. 4 *a* 4.50 per pecul.

Mangrove Bark.—Straits, Drs. 1.75 *a* 2, and Siam, Drs. 2 *a* 2.20 per pecul.

Sandal Wood.—Inferior, Drs. 4 *a* 6, good, Drs. 7 *a* 9, and India, Drs. 10 *a* 12 per pecul.

Sapan Wood.—Drs. 2.50 *a* 3 per pecul.

Lacca Wood.—Drs. 3 *a* 4 per pecul.

Krankee Wood.—Drs. 6 *a* 10 per pecul.

Ebony.—Drs. 1.20 *a* 3.30 per pecul.

Flint Stones.—Drs. 1 per pecul. Sales none.

Rice.—Arracan, nominal, *a* 90 cents per pecul.

EXPORTS.

Teas.—Black,—*Congous*, have declined since the last mails arrived, and sound common teas are procurable 10½ *a* 11 Taels per pecul. About 50 chops have been sold during the month, and the stock estimated at 70 chops. *Monings* have also declined in price, and may be purchased at 12 *a* 12½ Taels per pecul. *Souchongs* may be quoted at 12½ *a* 14 Taels, for fair common kinds. *Pekoes*, a few hundred chests have been sold *a* 17 *a* 20 Taels. The stock now consists chiefly of Soochaou packed tea.

Green Teas.—Sales since 1st July, are estimated 300,000 packages, and the stocks at 45,000 *a* 50,000 packages. Prices may be quoted—

Young Hyson,	Taels 12½ *a* 20
Hyson,	„ 18 *a* 30
Hyson Skin,	„ 10½ *a* 16
Twankay,	„ 13 *a* 17
Gunpowder,	„ 22 *a* 28
Imperial,	„ 18 *a* 28

Silk.—The Silk Market has been quiet during the last month, purchases may be estimated at from 600 *a* 700 bales, chiefly lower qualities of *Tsatlee* and *Taysaam* at slightly reduced rates.

The export to date hence to England, is about 12,500 bales against about 11,000 bales to the end of December last year, but as the shipments from Canton have been on a reduced scale this season we may calculate that the total export of Silk from China to Great Britain, from 1st July to date, is fully 1,000 bales less than in the same period last year—No. 1 *Tsatlee* may be quoted at Drs. 450 *a* 440, No. 2 Drs. 405 *a* 420, and No. 3 and common Drs. 340 *a* 375, *Taysaam* Drs. 270 *a* 300 for good and middling kinds.

OPIUM REPORT.—At the date of our last, *Malwa* was quoted at Drs. 540, it however speedily declined, and at the time of the departure of H. M. steamer *Salamander*, on the 20th ultmo. was quoted Drs. 525, with but little demand;—the arrival of the *Nymph* on the 22d ultmo., with but small supplies, caused a gradual improvement in rates, till on the 1st instant they had advanced to Drs. 540 with a brisk demand; for Indore drug at a reduction of Drs. 10, and considerable clearances were made; the arrival of the *Audax* on the 3d with large supplies, and the immediate demand being satisfied, caused a decline in rates to Drs. 525 a Drs. 530, for first quality—which may be considered the present quotation. Stock at Woosung estimated at 1,200 chests.*

Patna.—The deliveries of this drug have been fair, with but little fluctuation in price, it having ruled from Drs. 490 *a* 495 during the whole month for high Nos. We quote to-day, Nos. above 20,000, *a* Drs. 492,—four figure Nos., Drs. 482. Stock estimated at 250 chests.*

* The *Jona* not included, which arrived yesterday.

Exchange.—On London, at 6 months' sight Clean credits 5*s.* 1¾*d.* *a* 5*s.* 2*d.*
With Documents 5*s.* 2¼*d.* *a* 5*s.*
East India Company's Bills accepted
Rupees 235 *a* 236 per 100 dollars.
Drafts on Canton—2 per cent prem.

Freights.—To England, £2 5*s.* *a* £2 10*s.* for Tea,
£2 10*s.* *a* £2 15*s.* for Silk:
To New York, nominal at Drs. 14 per 40 feet.

Specie.—Drs. 140.80 per 100 Taels.

Gold.—Bars, Drs. 109 *a* 200, per 9*r.* 7*m.* 3*c.*

Mexican Dollars.—10 *a* 11 per cent discount.

Chopped Dollars.—None.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1851.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Sept. 25.	Sydney,	Sept. 17.
Calcutta,	Nov. 6.	New Zealand,	Nov. 1.
Bombay,	Oct. 10.	Amoy,	Nov. 11.
Madras,	Oct. 14.	Hongkong,	Dec. 4.
Singapore,	Nov. 4.	Ningpo,	Dec. 13.
Penang,	Nov. 1.	New York,	Sept. 13.
Batavia,	Sept. 23.	San Francisco,	Oct. 7.
Manila,	Nov. 8.	Edwich. Islands,	Oct. —.

No. 26.

CIRCULAR.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Shanghae, 16th Dec., 1851.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Parliament 6, Geo. IV., cap. 87, notice is hereby given that a General Meeting of British Residents will be held at the Office of H. B. M.'s Consulate, on the 29th December, at 3 o'clock P.M., to receive the Accounts of the Church Committee and their report on the affairs of the Church.

The Accounts will be open for inspection at the Consulate Office on and after the 22d instant.

For the information of all concerned an extract from the "Regulations for the management of British Church Affairs at Foreign Ports and Places" made and issued by Her Majesty through one of the Principal Secretaries of State under the Authority of the Act 6, Geo. IV., cap. 87; —specifying the qualifications for being present and voting at such General Meetings, is annexed.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Consul.

To THE BRITISH COMMUNITY.
Shanghae.

VIII.—Any person who has subscribed £20 either in one sum, or by an aggregate of several sums, for the purposes mentioned in the Act, is entitled to be present and to vote at General Meetings, during the first year after the £20 shall have been so paid; and such person will become entitled to be present and to vote in each subsequent year for which he shall have made a further payment of £3. But no person can be entitled to be present, or to vote at any such meeting who shall not have actually made such payments before the notice for such meeting shall have been issued by the Consul, and who shall not have been domiciled in the place for six months. And in case no person shall have qualified himself to be present and to vote at General Meetings, the Management of the Church affairs will devolve entirely on the Consul, who will appoint a Committee to superintend the affairs of the Church under his direction.

True Copy,
FRD. HOWE HALE.

ADVICES received per the *Iona*, state that the *Lady Mary Wood*, arrived at Hongkong on the 27th ultimo, and brought intelligence from Calcutta that, a gale of wind had occurred in the Hooghly, during which the steamer *Precursor* was stranded, the steamer *Erin*, consequently, had to take her place, and the *Lady Mary Wood* had been substituted for China.

The 11th sale averaged Rs. 987 for Patna and Rs. 935 for Benares. The *Lady Mary Wood*, which left on the 6th ultimo, brought 660 chests. The *Water Witch* had sailed with 1,150 chests on the 4th ultimo, and the *Dido* and *Covasjee Family*, were loading and would bring on the remainder of the Drug.

The news brought on by the *Lady Mary Wood*, caused the Canton market to rise for Bengal Drug—

Patna,	to	Drs. 510
Benares,	to	490

with a good demand, but the market was freely met. On the 3d inst.—Patna, was Drs. 503.75,—Benares, Drs. 487.50,—Malwa, very dull at Drs. 530.

The P. & O. Steamer which had been announced for this port, had been withdrawn.

The *Antelope*, *Iona*, and *Island Queen*, sailed 3d Dec., the *Iona* arrived yesterday.

WE have been favored with the following extract from a letter dated Ningpo 13th December, which confirms sundry reports that have been current here during the past ten days.

"Business here is extremely dull from the heavy barter transactions at your place, and the fact of a Canton piratical fleet being close to this. The pirates have given out that they are coming to this place and Chinghai, either to plunder or receive ransom. The people are sending their families and valuables into the country and are in a great ferment."

"At the request of the Mandarins Her Majesty's Brig *Contest* has been detained here for a week, and may be so longer."

"At Singkong (a place in Chusan) to the South of Blackwall passage, an engagment took place on Sunday last, between the Mandarins and the pirate Junks, (13 in number,) when nine of the former were taken, partly it is said through treachery. The Ningpo and Shanghai fleets never fired a shot. It is also said that your Taoutai is coming here to try and settle matters."

WE are authorized to state for public information, that an open box is constantly kept at the Post-office, for the reception of letters, and the Packet Agent dispatches them immediately an opportunity offers, or if specially endorsed, by the vessel named on the cover.

THE following important document has recently been handed to us for publication:—

SHANGHAI, 30*th August*, 1851.

CONSULATE OF FRANCE,
AT SHANGHAI AND NINGPO,
NORTH-CHINA.

C. DE MONTIGNY, *by supreme authority, &c., &c., addresses this very important communication in reply to* WOO, *by supreme authority, &c., &c.*

I have received the communication by which you transmit me a new regulation for the collection of Customs Duties for this port, composed of ten articles.

This regulation which you have thought fit to establish yourself, modifies and even entirely changes the articles of the French Treaty. In my duty in consequence to inform you noble Taoutae, that I cannot in any way accept this new regulation as to what concerns my countrymen.

It pertains not in any manner to me, a Consul, to modify, or alter in any thing whatever the articles of the Treaty, and this right belongs no more to you, as you may satisfy yourself by the tenor of article 35 of the French Treaty, which is thus worded:—

ART. XXXV.—His Majesty the Emperor of the French, if hereafter he should deem it advisable to apply modifications to some of the clauses of the present Treaty, shall be free to open negotiations with the Chinese Government for this purpose, after an interval of twelve elapsed years, dating from the exchange of the ratifications. It is moreover understood that no obligation can be imposed on French Consuls or Consular Agents, or Subjects, which is not expressly specified in the present convention, while as has been stipulated, the French shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, immunities and guarantees whatever which may have been or shall be granted by the Chinese Government to other powers.

You will see by this article, noble Taoutae, that it is no more permitted to you than to me, or even to the Viceroy, to change in any thing the letter or spirit of the Treaty without the special authority of the two Great Emperors.

If you will further study with attention the articles, 6, 7, 9, 12, 13, 16, 18, 20, and 21 of the French Treaty, of which I transmit you copy herewith, you will therein see that the interests of the Treasury of the Emperor of China are thereby perfectly guaranteed, and that in conformity to the scrupulous observation of the said articles, no smuggling could be permitted. You will therefore have the goodness to entirely separate French Commerce from the new Custom's regulations which you have believed yourself authorized to create, and I beg that in future you will not introduce the subjects of my great Nation into such documents, without previously submitting to my examination the projects of the regulative or administrative decrees which you may think proper to establish. On my side, and to assist as far as in me lies, to moralize the European commerce at this port, and to guarantee the interests of the Chinese Imperial Treasury, I will oblige my countrymen to conform scrupulously to the articles, 6, 7, 9, 12, 13, 16, 18, 20, and 21. I will therefore receive all complaints of the Chinese Custom-house Agents against any infractions thereof, and if they are founded in equity and justice, I shall apply the penalties established in the said articles.

I send this most important communication in reply that the noble Taoutae may take cognizance of it and act accordingly.

True Copy,
The Chancellor's Office,
French Consulate,
EDAN.

A FILE of the *Lyttelton Times*, has been handed to us, by Captain Darke, of the *Dominion*, including dates from July 26th to September 30th, and the *Otago Witness*, of October the 11th.

An important public meeting was held at Lyttelton, New Zealand, on the 14th August, by the Canterbury Pilgrims—

"To take into consideration the offer of his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief to erect Canterbury into a separate province, should it appear consistent with the well-ascertained wishes of the settlers."

The Chairman, in a very long and clever speech, replied to some objections of the Governor, set before the new settlers, the difficulties they were under without a local government, and stated the objects they had in view in seeking for the jurisdiction of a separate province, this was unanimously responded to by the whole assembly.

We consider this a move in the right direction, the system of Government nominees is properly objected to as unknown to the British constitution. The corruptions of old Governments have introduced so many anomalies into the simple system of elective responsibility, that our colonists should take every precaution in accepting a local government clogged with the irresponsible nominees of a Colonial Governor, or the Colonial Secretary at Downing Sreet. Now that men have an opportunity of observing the working of these new fangled constitutions, the more thoroughly the question of good legal government is discussed and tested, by the long experience of the older Colonies, and the United States of America, the better prospect is there that new settlements will obtain their rights as freemen and Britons. We shall watch with much anxiety the development of the separate provincial jurisdiction of New Canterbury.

NOTICE OF SEU KWANG-KE.

(Continued from No. 72.)

But the opposition on the part of the literary class *par excellence*, was of a character more to be feared. Jealous of their new associates in power, it was in vain that these associates endeavoured, by a circumspect conduct and exemplary life, to illustrate the purity of the principles they professed; the expectants of civil promotion beheld with dismay, in the appointment of these barbarians, as they termed them, the introduction of a new order of things; seeing the time-honoured teachings of Confucius supplanted by the learning of the west, and above all, feeling conscious that this display of Imperial patronage was not the mere outburst of caprice, but was the result of a sound and deliberate judgment, and recommended by undoubted merit in the recipients. Actuated by such feelings as these, the opponents of the missionaries saw that it behoved them to act warily, lest by a too hasty adoption of any systematic opposition, they should rather confirm the emperor in his attachment and esteem for his new servants. Accordingly after narrowly watching the conduct of these men for several years, and failing to find any solid ground whereon to establish a charge against them, in 1615, a memorial was concocted, and sent up from the Board of Rites at Nanking, intimating certain suspicions against the foreign astronomers. Their religious principles were attacked, as tending to immorality and the subversion of good government; while certain hints were thrown out that they were the secret agents of a foreign power. Groundless as were these charges, the array of influence that was brought to bear against them had the desired effect, and notwithstanding the still imperfect and unsatisfactory state of the Astronomical Board, an edict was issued by the irresolute Wan Leih, for the expulsion of all foreigners from the empire, as "men who preach a Law which confuses the people." At this crisis, Seu, who had been mainly instrumental in introducing the foreigners to favour, did not shrink from espousing their cause, now that they were in straits. His counter-memorial to the emperor on the occasion is worthy of being preserved, not only as a specimen of composition, but for the fearless manner in which he implores an investigation of the truth. The following is the translation.—

"The respectful memorial of Seu Kwang-ke, Assistant to the Board of Rites, Minister of the Imperial Household, and Examiner of the National Institute.

"Your servant being most firmly persuaded, of the absolute rectitude of the doctrines and arts taught by the foreigner, earnestly requests that he may be permitted to take upon himself the onerous responsibility of addressing your Sacred Intelligence, and so call down eternal blessings on your Imperial Highness, and enhance the ercpose of mankind through all generations.

"Your servant has observed in the Offial Gazette, that an accusation against Pantois and other European Assistant Officers, has been sent up from the Board of Rites at Nanking; in which it is said, 'that their principles are gaining root and spreading, so that even scholars and high officers are giving credence to them.' It is also said, that 'they have circulated false reports respecting the Astronomical Board, till literary men have become bewildered in a mist of error.'

"In thus alluding to scholars, high officers and literary men, the petitioners have intimated their fears, that the influence of these doctrines is extending to the very foundation of the government, but they have mentioned no one by name. Now your servant being one of the Household Officers, admits that he has held discussions with these Assistant Officers respecting their doctrines, and gives full credence to all the Books they have published. Your servant has also investigated the principles of mathematics with them, the result of which, he has had the honour of laying before Your Imperial Highness in several memorials; and he acknowledges also having co-operated with them, in their reports respecting the Astronomical Board. So that if these Assistant Officers are guilty, your servant cannot presume to think, he shall escape the censure of the petitioners. But your servant having for many years, engaged in discussions and investigations with them, knows that these Officers are most true, sincere, and single-hearted men, altogether beyond suspicion, while bearing the veritable character of virtuous sages. Their doctrine is most correct, their discipline is most severe, their learning is most extensive, their knowledge is most refined, their hearts are most true, their conduct is most decided, and even in their own countries, they are men of a thousand; their achievements are not equalled by one in ten thousand.

"The reason of their having come so many thousand miles from home, is because religious people in their countries, cultivate personal piety by serving Heaven's high Lord, and having heard that the sages of China have also inculcated the worship of Heaven, in order to the cultivation of virtue; which principles have a point of mutual contact; therefore these men have endured distresses and trials, and have braved dangers and difficulties, in order that they might come to supply what was still left deficient; desiring to cause the universal practice of virtue, by disseminating the knowledge of High Heaven's love to man. Their doctrine teaches, the supreme service of God as the foundation, the salvation of the soul as the most important object to be sought, fidelity, filial piety and affection as rules of conduct, correcting errors and turning to virtue, as the means of initiation, repentance and purification as the means of advancement in holiness, the enjoyment of true happiness in heaven, as the glorious reward of virtue, and the eternal pains of hell, as the bitter retribution of vice. All their prohibitions and instructions are most thoroughly in accordance with celestial principle and human nature. Their institutes are certainly adapted to lead men to the unfailing practise of virtue, and the complete abandonment of vice. Therefore what they say respecting the blessings of the Lord of Heaven in providing for and saving mankind, and the principles of rewarding virtue and punishing vice, is most clear, true and important, calculated to arouse the minds of men, and to cause love, sincerity and veneration to flow from the heart.

"Your servant has always said that the rewards and punishments established by the ancient emperors, and the rules of right and wrong fixed by the sages, are all adapted to incite men to virtue and to restrain vice; but after the fullest investigation and the most rigid precaution, these rewards and punishments, and rules of right and wrong, can only reach the outward conduct and are incapable of touching the feelings. According to Sse Ma-tseen, the early death of Yen Hwuy, and the old age of Tow Chih, have caused men to doubt whether there be any such thing as the recompense of virtue and vice; and hence the more severe the prohibitions, the more has deception abounded, and where one law has been established a hundred evils have sprung up; good government having in vain been looked for, when alas! there has not been the means of attaining such government. The doctrine of the Buddhists has been introduced as an auxiliary, these people maintaining that the recompense of good and evil belong in a future life, the true feelings of the heart will manifest themselves outwardly, and that Yen Hwuy and Tow Chih will thus receive their reward; which they say ought to cause men to adhere to virtue and abandon vice, without compulsory means. But sad to say, although the Buddhist religion has been cultivated here for eighteen hundred years, the ways of the world and the hearts of men have not yet become changed, which sufficiently falsifies their statement. As to their discourses on abstraction; in dilating on the sayings of Laou Keun and Chwang-tsze, they have darkened counsel by their unfounded theories. As to their acting up to the requirements of their order, their rules about spells and charms are erroneous and unprincipled while wishing to elevate Buddha above God, their views are opposed to those of the ancient kings and sages. What is there then among them worthy of adoption, and where is their evidence?

"But as you certainly desire men to become perfectly virtuous, the doctrine of serving Heaven, taught by these Assistant Officers, will truly give efficacy to the dissemination of your Imperial Majesty's instruction, and the schemes of politicians, and sayingly rectify the laws of Buddha; for in the West, there are more than thirty kingdoms professing this religion, which for a thousand and some hundred years, have been bound together by mutual attachment, high and low enjoying unbroken tranquility; their borders are without defences; their royal families reign in uninterrupted succession. Throughout these kingdoms there are no deceivers; from remote antiquity, robbery has been unknown; goods dropt on the highway are left untouched; the doors are not closed at nights; and as to turbulence and rebellion, not only are such things unknown, and the agitators of such, unheard of, but even the very words are not to be found in their language. Having long enjoyed such peaceful governments, yet all the people of these countries are tremblingly anxious, lest they should fall into error, and sin against the Lord of Heaven. Thus their institutes are sufficient to make people virtuous, as has been clearly demonstrated. Although what I have said about instruction and customs is upon the authority of these Officers, yet I have considered their discourses, examined their books, compared and sifted them, and find them in every respect trustworthy.

"Your servant, hearing in mind that Yew-yu the ancient minister of Western Tartary assisted Tsin in establishing his chiefdom, and that Kin-jih-tan a royal prince of central Asia, became a renowned statesman to the Han dynasty, he considers that if the country is to be benefited, it is immaterial whether it be by native or foreign agency.

"Furthermore we have silently observed the Buddhist temples and Taouist shrines spreading, through the length and breadth of the land, and a continued influx of Indian Priests coming to China; in which respect indeed they are like the Mohammedans, while the sacred classics of these last have not been translated, so as to allow them to be adduced in evidence; but in succession of dynasties, they have been allowed secretly to introduce their falsehoods, and have received permission to build their mosques. The Imperial founder of our dynasty commanded Ke Chung and Woo Pih-tsung, two ministers of the National Institute, together with the Mohammedan Secretary at War Sha-chih-hih Mohammed and others, to translate their Books on mathematics, which when completed, they named "The Book of the Former sages on the Celestial origin." We may see by this, the zeal of our first emperor, for the instruction of the people, and the perfecting of their manners, by thus setting forth what was praiseworthy and seeking after excellence, even among distant foreigners; but with regard to the Buddhists, their doctrines and contrivances have been so inquire, their teachings so imperfect, that for two hundred and fifty years, they have never received a public testimony of the emperor's approval. Were the supreme Deity worshipped with as much reverence as is accorded to Buddha and Laou Keun; were these Assistant Officers as well received as the Buddhist and Taoulst priests, then instruction would flourish and right principles would be attained, certainly in greater perfection than even during the rule of Yaou, Shun and the three succeeding dynasties.

"These Assistant Officers having for seventeen years past, enjoyed the Imperial protection, although the favours thus bestowed have been liberal in the extreme, yet these officers have not had the means of testifying their gratitude; the virtues they possess, and the fidelity they cherish, although they have had the most ardent desire, they have never found the opportunity of exhibiting to your Imperial highness. Since your servant is well aware of this, should he at the present time keep silence, he would be justly chargeable with the sin of withholding from the throne, that which has really come forward to intercede for them; and should your Sacred Intelligence be graciously pleased to approve, and to issue an edict of toleration, permitting them to remain for a period on the same footing with the Buddhist and Taouist priests, to promulgate their instructions, it is the humble opinion of your servant, that after a few years, the hearts of men and popular customs, will gradually but certainly become changed; the movement effecting such a glorious reformation, that the same virtue shall pervade the manners of all. When a law is passed, it will be carried out in action; when a command is issued, it will not be disobeyed; there will be no deceit either among metropolitan or provincial ministers; the whole population will be in a state of prosperity; in your sacred person, you will enjoy a boundless state of lasting happiness, while the empire, will possess tranquility for unending myriads of ages.

"If your servant should be allowed to plead their cause, it might be difficult to adduce sufficient evidence; or perhaps some bystander might bring forward doubts, and so give rise to a wordy discussion. Your servant would therefore respectfully suggest three methods of proof, which together with three plans of surveillance, he would lay before your Highness.

"The first method of proof is this. Let all the Assistant Officers of note be called to the capital, and then let several of your majesty's ministers be selected, that they may together translate the sacred classics of the West. Then take their discourses on serving Heaven and loving mankind, their treatises on the investigation of nature, their plans for the government of the empire, down to their works on Mathematics, Medicine, Agriculture, Hydraulics, and such like, together with political economy, all which subjects have been separately treated of; and let the ministers of your Imperial Household together determine their truth or falsehood. If then these are found to be deficient in rectitude or contrary to principle, if their arts are corrupt and their doctrines erroneous; then let them be expelled, and your servant will willingly bear the penalty of having joined in the deception.

"The second proof is this. The sayings of these Assistant Officers being in harmony with those of the literary class, and opposed to the Buddists and Taouists, the priests of these two sects are full of wrath. Therefore with the desire to injure the Assistant Officers, they have spread abroad certain reports, the truth or falsehood of which ought certainly to be determined: wherefore your servant entreats your Highness to command, that all these Assistant Officers be brought into contact with the most famous of the priests, that they may mutually discuss the points in question, push their investigations to the very utmost; and come to some understanding on the subject; then let some of your learned ministers give a decision in concert. If their sayings cannot be approved, if their principles are distorted, or if they are at a loss what to say; than let them be dismissed and let your servant be punished with them.

"The third proof is this. Translating the Books might be a difficult task; and as, among the Buddhists and Taouists, there might be no one competent to the performance; then cause these Assistant Officers, to take the principal tenets of their religion, their commandments and precepts, compare them with their practice, and let all this be set down in a treatise, which together with the volumes, upwards of thirty in number that have already been translated, and the sacred classic in the original language in upwards of ten volumes, let them be submitted to the inspection of your Imperial Highness; then if they be in the slightest degree opposed to right principles, or insufficient to incite men to virtue, or to repress vice, to change practises, or to alter the manners, then let them be expelled, and your servant will also bear the punishment along with them.

"Such then are the three methods of proof. The three plans of surveillance are as follow.

"First.—There are suspicions entertained against these Officers, with regard to their necessary expenses. Some suspect that they fabricate gold and silver, while others suspect that they receive assistance from the barbarian merchants, neither of which is true. But as these Assistant Officers, have adopted the clerical profession, they cannot earn a livelihood by trade, and must certainly be supported by subscription. At present their current expenses are all defrayed by subscriptions from the people in the West, but in the transmission of the same, it is always exposed to the calamities of storms and robbery, so that there is a great deal that never reaches its destination, causing these Officers to suffer much distress; yet for these twenty years past, these men have never received a single thing from any one else, either in money or goods. Now lest some who are unacquainted with the facts, observing that they are privately furnished with the means, should imagine that they obtain them clandestinely by fraud, thus increasing their guilt; and as they are at great expense, by reason of their varied intercourse; therefore your servant has proposed is, that all these officers, besides the amount of money and provisions hitherto granted from the Household Steward, may also have a fixed salary, just sufficient to supply their personal wants, for beyond that, they will not receive. Being thus provided for, the barbarian merchants at Canton, may be told that their wants being amply supplied, they are not to make any more remittances, and whatever money comes from the West, let it be stopped at the Custom-house and sent back. Thus all communications being cut off, suspicions will be avoided.

"Second.—As it is the heartfelt desire of these Assistant Officers, to impart instruction to all classes, learned and unlearned, rich and poor, from henceforth, wherever they may be living, let the local magistrate treat them with the usual forms of etiquette, and give them full liberty to direct those who wish to rely on them; if in any case the local magistrate has not confidence in them, let them obtain a security bond from ten or twenty of the respectable inhabitants, to be given to the magistrate. Then should any of these teachers give way to impropriety, malpractices, depraved conversation or false statements, let these irregularities be dealt with, and sentenced before the proper tribunal, and the offenders be forthwith banished, the securities also becoming involved in their guilt. If any cannot obtain security, then let them not be allowed to remain. If others should charge them with, wanton conduct and bring accusations against them; then let the magistrate thoroughly investigate the case, using every means to come at the truth, from the evidence adduced; thus it will be difficult to practise deception, for truth and falsehood will be at once apparent.

"Third.—If the native securities connive at the concealment of offences, so that it is difficult to obtain credible evidence; then let the local magistrate at any time make a careful investigation;

and excepting those who are found guilty of any previous offence, let all those who have followed an upright course of conduct be at liberty to instruct the natives who desire to follow them. Let the magistrate furnish them with a duplicate registry book, under his seal, in which the Bishop shall be required to report to the magistrate, the numbers at successive periods. At the end of the year, let the chief magistrate carefully investigate if there are any charges against any of those who profess this religion, and without enquiring into the truth or falsehood of these, let their names be set down in a separate book. Then at the end of three years, let there be a general investigation, when all those who have not committed any offence, but have been noted for their general good conduct, shall be encouraged; but if there are any who have acted traitorously, let the number be recorded, together with the atrocity of their offences, and let the native securities be punished in proportion. If any of the followers of this religion shall have at any former period transgressed, and after warnings, and exhortations from the Bishop and the Church, shall not have reformed, let his case be reported to the magistrate, and his name expunged from the church's registry. If any one is impeached by the heads of the Church before his name is erased from the registry; or should any member be found guilty of a misdemeanour committed before he joined the religion; then let the consequences rest with himself, without being laid to the charge of the church. Thus the magistrates will be able to depend upon their registries, and all the members will be liable to this examination and although the number of disciples will thus be limited, yet it will be found to be productive of advantage. Furthermore, if the Buddhists and Taouists should raise turbulent discourses about this doctrine, there will be no necessity for getting up reports, for the sake of laying an accusation, for it will only be necessary to divide the bishops from the people, and examine them according to the above method, rewarding and punishing, determining the true and the false, so that the profitable and unprofitable may be at once apparent.

"Such are the three plans of surveillance proposed.

"The preceding propositions are submitted to your Sacred Intelligence for selection and approval, so that, should they be favoured, it is the prayer of your servant that they may be put in force; but as your servant is but a junior in office, he does not presume to contradict the ministers of the Tribunal, nor to enter into a contention with them. Still your servant having most minutely inquired into the matter, he considers it clear to demonstration, that among the schemes for aggrandizing the Imperial family, governing the empire, protecting the people, and ensuring peace and tranquility, there is none surpasses this. If now the requisition of the Tribunal be complied with, and these men be compelled at once to return to their own countries, and should your servant have omitted to lay before your majesty the feelings he now cherishes, it would have been to him a source of endless remorse; for which reason he has had the daring presumption, after severely scrutinizing his motives, to set forth this request.

"As to the rumours which the ministers of the Tribunal say are prevalent, your servant formerly also heard the same, and entertained like suspicions. But after several years of watchful observation, your servant having with sincerity of purpose, most narrowly looked into their affairs, and gained a perfect acquaintance with them, he became deeply convinced, that those suspicions were unfounded. Were there the slightest cause for suspicion, or the least ground for withholding our confidence from these men; or even if these men although not actually traitors, still if they did not bear the character of sages, and if they were not such as might be employed with great advantage; then your servant would consider it a matter of little consequence whether they should be expelled or retained. The correction of the calendar is also a matter of slight importance; but your servant being one of your highness' personal attendants, dares not in this memorial state what is false, thus to deceive the Imperial family, and call down on himself the retribution of his iniquity. Your servant humbly conceives that if the ministers of the Tribunal would carefully examine and thoroughly investigate, as he has done, they would not be behind your servant in exalting and commending these men.

"Your servant having had the temerity thus rashly to approach your celestial majesty awaits with inexpressible trepidation, your Imperial decision."

"Presented on the seventh month of the forty fourth year of Wan Leih."

(To be Continued.)

SYDNEY, N. S. W.

EXTRACTS FROM A JOURNAL, TAKEN DURING THE PAST YEAR.

(From a Correspondent.)

It is difficult to imagine anything more excellent than the harbour of Sydney, whether we consider its convenience as a port, or the beauty of its scenery. In length, calculating from the Heads to Paramatta, (where the navigation terminates,) it is about 21 miles; while at the same time the facility which such extent of sea-coast presents to shipping, is increased by numerous arms on either side, penetrating deep into the country.

In the main harbour, and in the outlets, the shore is for the most part rocky and precipitous, so that vessels can lie almost close to the margin of the water, and thus quays and the expenses consequent on them, have in many instances become unnecessary.

The water line of the harbour is extremely indented by head-lands, some of which advance nearly half way across it. At the entrance, it is one mile and a-half wide, and expands occasionally to even 3 or 4 miles in the interior, but everywhere the sea is landlocked and the anchorage safe.

Upon one of the projecting head-lands on the south side of the Bay, stands the Town of Sydney, upon a high ridge bounded on the south, by the waters of the harbour, upon the east by the Cove, and by the west by an inlet, two miles long, called Darling Harbour. These natural boundaries necessarily fix the character of the original town. It consisted of three or four long streets, running parallel with Darling Harbour to its full extent, abutting at one end upon the main port, and at the other, leading into the country. Across the principal streets, others and shorter ones run at right angles, and at equal distances, giving to the whole the character of a parallelogram.

The *Barracks* for soldiery, were originally in the centre of the town, or as it is called by some old settlers, (the survivors of the early occupants,) "the camp." To the East and in the immediate vicinity of the Cove, was the Government House. As the Colony flourished, the future city became too large for its original limited site. The barracks were removed to a hill some two miles distant. A new residence was built for the Governor to the East, and towards the mouth of the harbour; the town expanded itself to the Southward, towards the Surrey Hills, while three other villages, called "North Shore" "Pyrmont" and "Balmain", fixed themselves; the former on the North side of the main harbour, (at that spot about a mile wide), and the others upon the West side of Darling Harbour. Pyrmout and Balmain, bear to Sydney the same relation that Pera and Galata do to Constantinople. In both, communication by land is many miles in distance, whilst by water, across the narrow neck of the arm of the port, a passage can be made in five minutes.

Sydney therefore to be properly understood is the anatomy of an immense city, of which only some of the leading bones and arteries are yet formed, and whose unconnected limbs are scattered over a country, which, if it were filled up with streets and houses would contain a million inhabitants.

Its present population is about 50,000, the census including besides the city of Sydney itself, the inhabitants of the villages of Darling Point, Wooloomooloo, New Town, North Shore, Pyrmont, and Balmain.

The town of Sydney has been judiciously laid out. The main streets are as wide as Oxford Street, and two of them, George Street, and Pitt Street nearly two miles long. Of the Buildings it is painful to express an opinion. England so remarkable for its inferior architecture at home, seems to cary its follies to extravagance in its colonies, and in Sydney, not only are the houses themselves (where expensive) for the most part without taste, but they possess the graver fault of being unsuited to the climate for which they were reared. The characteristic of our countrymen is to adhere to national habits under any circumstances, and the private residences in New South Wales where the heat is sometimes 110 deg. in the shade, are built on the same model and dimensions, as houses in the drizzly locality of Peckham or Clapham Road, for the early settlers, who were men of a low class, for the most part, and were unable to comprehend why a room 14 feet square, which was comfortable in England should not be comfortable any where else. The avenues of trees bordering the streets, the long and wide verandahs, the immense rooms paved with marble, or where poverty required, bricks and stones;—the fountains, the thousand means by which the inhabitants of Southern Europe, contrive to relieve the oppression of climate, were unknown to the Anglo-Saxon settlers, and unused by them. Almost the only exception to a censure so general, are the Government Buildings in Macquarrie Street, erected by the Governor of that name. These are formed of two stories with a double colonnade of a corresponding height, encircling the building, and affording to the inhabitants of each room, coolness and shelter, after the model of the Monasteries in Spain and Italy. In almost every other case the established principle, that climate ought to form architecture seems to have been forgotten; and this, even where the money expended has been sufficient to have ensured the comfort, as well as the beauty of an architectural residence.

The *New Government House*, offers a sad example of this rule. If I understand right it is from the design of the gentleman who ingeniously built five houses to the West of St. James' Park, and who, by a cruel piece of pleasantry, called it the "New Palace Front." To what class of architecture Government House belongs, it would be difficult to say. Its windows and stone mullions are Elizabethan; its large square towers, with its little brethren, of that worst of all possible style, modern Gothic whilst its entrance hall, by a pleasing variety belongs to the Saracenic.

Though £30,000 is said to have been expended on it, it does not possess a single pillar, or colonnade to shelter one from the overwhelming heat, and stands out in all its glaring proportions, tall, square and angular, very much like, as Horace Walpole says, a "town house walked out to take the air."

Many of the other buildings are large. There is an Episcopal Cathedral in the immediate neighbourhood of, but sinking into insignificance before the vaster mass of its Catholic rival.

In George Street stands the Royal Hotel said to have cost £36,000. It is as large as the Clarendon, and as ugly. At one end of the same Street is the immense Bank of Australia, and near the other, an enormous Brewery. Perhaps the two handsomest, buildings, as far as mere architecture is concerned, is the Bank of New South Wales, in Pitt Street, and the Catholic Chapel, in Charlotte Place, a graceful specimen of Gothic. One more large building remains to be mentioned, the public Library at the top of Dent Street, which certainly is a great boon, to the inhabitants of the Capital.

Just one edifice and only one, deserves to be spoken of in unqualified praise. I allude to the market. It is of immense extent; and amply sufficient for a town, six times the size of Sydney as it is. It is the handsomest I ever saw, in substantiality, in beauty of design and convenience; it equals decidedly Covent Garden, though the latter supplying the Capital of the World, has been, as far as its buildings are concerned, the creation of the last 20 years.

(To be continued.)

THE LIBRARY.—We observe the following additions to the Library by last mail:—

608, Andersons Poet's Bazaar, 3 vols.
607, Boswell's Life of Johnson with illustrations.
255, Chalmer's (Dr.) Life, vol. 3d.
609, Companions of my Solitude.
619, Dowers Artist's Married Life.
613, Ernest Maltravers.
621, Exhibition Illustrated Official Catalogue, 3 vols.
611, Farinis' Roman State, by the Honorable W. E. Gladston, 2 vols.
606, Ford's Spaniards and their Country.
610, Fortune's Wanderings in China.
626, George Sand's Countess of Rudolstadt.
612, Guizot's Life of Monk and his Contemporaries.
614, Mitchell's orbs of Heaven illustrated.
615, Murray's Andalusia, 2 vols.
616, Nineveh with illustrations.
617, Phillips' Life of Curran, new Edition.
618, Rowcroft's Emigrant in Search of a Colony.
620, Spencer's Social Statics.
562, Strickland's Queens of Scotland, vol. 2d.
623, The Book of English Songs illustrated.
622, The Mormons illustrated.
624, Wright's History of England under the House of Hanover with Caricatures and Illustrations, 2 vols.
625, Wright's Narratives of Sorcery and Witchcraft.

(Continued from No. 72.)

THE following is an abridgment of a curious Latin Manuscript entitled AGREEMENT OF THE CHRONOLOGY of the Chinese Annals, with the *Epocha* of Ancient History, &c., and is annexed to the *History of the Conquest of China by the Manchu Tartars*, dating from the Universal Deluge until the Birth of the SAVIOUR of the World. The dates as will be perceived extend far higher than those of our version of the Bible, and approach more nearly to those of the Jewish computation. It will be useful to compare with other chronological tables extant, amongst which there is such a diversity of dates:—

	Years before J. C.
Argeus, 5th King of Macedon,	685
Combat of the Horatii and the Curiatii,	
An Eclipse observed in China, the 13th year of Hoei-vang; the 28th of August,	664
Psammeticus, 90th King of Egypt,	681
SIAN-VANG, 72d Emperor of China, and 18th of the 3d Dynasty,	651
The double victory that he gained over the partisans of his younger brother, and the skill with which he kept the power of the Vassal Kings in check, greatly contributed to exalt the Imperial Majesty.	
TOBIAS' father dies at Nineveh, the ruin of which he foretold,	645
Phraortes, King of the Medes,	644
Byzantium, now Constantinople, founded by a General of Megara, named Byzantius,	642
AMON, 14th King of Judah,	
Taales of Miletus, is born the first year of the 35th Olympiad,	640
JOSIAH, 15th King of Judah,	
Solon, is born,	638
Sadiates, King of Lydia, the 30th of the Dynasty of the Mermnades,	631
Periander, Tyrant of Corinth,	628
Nabopolassar, also named Nabucodonosor, King of Assyria and Babylon,	625
Cyaxares, King of the Medes,	622
The Scythians, who pursued the Cimmerians, pass into Media,	
An Eclipse of the Moon, observed at Babylon, the 50th year of Nabopolassar, and the 127th year of the era of Nabonassar,	621
Alyattes, King of Lydia, the 4th of the Dynasty of the Mermnades,	620
JUDITH dies,	619
Nineveh falls under the subjection of Cyaxares, King of the Medes,	618
KIH-VANG, 73d Emperor of China, and 19th of the 3d Dynasty,	
The simplicity of his manners, and his great application to business, rendered him much beloved of his people. He practised a skilful policy in turning the warlike disposition of his great vassals against the Tartars.	
Necho, second of this name, the 91st King of Egypt,	616
Tarquin, the ancient, 6th King of the Romans,	615
KOANG-VANG, 74th Emperor of China, and 20th of the 3d Dynasty,	612
The history of this reign is remarkable chiefly for the cruelty of some of the feudatory Kings. The first year of this Emperor, an Eclipse of the Sun took place on the 28th of April.	
JEHOAHAZ, 16th King of Judah,	609
JEHOIAKIM, 17th King of Judah succeeds Jehoahaz; whom Necho carries away captive into Egypt,	608
TING-VANG, 75th Emperor of China, and 21st of the 3d Dynasty,	607
He laboured incessantly to preserve peace throughout the Empire, and succeeded. Prince Mokong having returned to China, highly renowned with the victories he had recently gained over the Tartars, the Emperor sent an old soldier to congratulate and compliment him. Prince Mokong gave the officer a gracious reception, but having said in the course of converse, that he proposed to go and examine the nine vases of the great Yu, preserved amongst the royal treasures. The Imperial Envoy penetrating the designs of the Prince, replied to him abruptly—"You deceive yourself Mokong; they are not the vases of the great Yu which preserve the Empire to whomsoever is in possession of them. Virtue alone has this power. The Emperor your master and mine is well provided with it: and in possession of this treasure he is in little anxiety about the ambitious designs of his Vassals." Mokong did not appear offended at this reply, worthy an Envoy, himself a warrior by profession. He knew that the Monarch was faithfully served; he therefore changed the conversation, and kept quiet the remainder of his life.	
NABUCODONOSOR, the young and Great, united with his father Nabopolassar in the throne, takes Jerusalem,	606
He carries away Jehoiakim King of Judah, and a great many Jews captive to Babylon.	
The 5th Prince year is the first of the captivity of seventy years,	605
DANIEL interprets to Nabucodonosor or Nebuchadnezzar his dream about the great Statue or image of gold, silver, brass, iron, and clay,	604
In the five Empires, of which Daniel here speaks, it is easy to recognise with most interpreters,—1st, the Empire of Nabucodonosor,—2d, the Empire of the Medes and Persians,—3d, the Empire of Alexander or Greece,—4th, the Empire of the Romans,—and 5th, The Empire of Jesus Christ,—the Spiritual Empire of his Church,—destined to unite all nations unto himself.	
Psammulis, King of Egypt,	600
Marseilles founded by the Phoceans of Asia minor,	
NABUCODONOSOR sends another army to Jerusalem, which carries away 3,023 captives to Babylon,	598
Jehoiakim had been sent away free some years previously, on his *parole* to live a faithful Vassal and to pay annual tribute. He, however, failed to do so and Nabucodonosor punished him accordingly.	
JEHOIAKIN or JECHONIAS, 18th King of Judah, after the death of his father Jehoiakim,	597
ZEDEKIAH, previously called Mathanias, 19th King of Judah, succeeds Jehoiakin, who was carried away captive to Jerusalem,	
Apries or *Vaophris*, King of Egypt,	594
DANIEL delivers the chaste Susanna from her persecutors,	
Solon, gives laws to the Athenians,	588
JERUSALEM is taken by Nabucodonosor,	
Nabuzar-adan, General of Nebuchadnezzar, destroys the City and Temple of Jerusalem,	587
Institution of the Pythian-Games at Delphos,	
A Great battle fought between the Medes and Lydians, rendered remarkable by an Eclipse of the Sun, that occured during the battle, the 28th of May, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon,	585
KIEN-VANG, 76th Emperor of China, and 22d of the 3d Dynasty,	
He was an excellent Prince who, not being able to subdue altogether the pride of his Vassals, caused them nevertheless to respect his authority. The country of Ou; beyond that of Kfang, until then very little known, was, during this reign, governed by a Prince of the Imperial family of Tchoo.	
NEBUCHADNEZZAR takes the City of Tyre,	582
Astyages, King of the Medes,	
Servius Tullius, 6th King of the Romans,	578
A solar Eclipse observed in China, the 6th year of Kien-vang, on the 9th of March,	575
LIN-VANG, 77th Emperor of China, and 23d of the 3d Dynasty,	571
By dint of negociation, he engaged thirteen Vassal Princes to sign a treaty of peace together; He, also, prior to his death, had the satisfaction of seeing two other feudatory Princes, opposed to the above named treaty of peace, become parties to it. Lin-vang declared the Prince of Ou, a Prince of the Empire.	
Phalaris, an infamous tyrant of Agrigentum, or Gergenti in Sicily,	570
Anacreon the Poet flourished in his time,	
Amasis, 95th King of Egypt,	
Nebuchadnezzar, the great King of Babylon, for his intolerable pride is struck by the hand of God, ejected from his throne, and compelled to graze for his food,	569
Crœsus, the last King of Lydia,	564
A remarkable dispute in the land of Ou, celebrated in Chinese Annals.	
The Prince of Ou having nominated the younger of his two sons as his successor to the throne, this young Prince refused to accede to the will of his father, as the country of Ou had lately been embodied in the Empire of China, he contended that the succession must be regulated by the law of Vou-Vang, which decreed the crown to the eldest branch. On the other hand the elder Prince would not allow the father's will to be set aside, as it was the immemorial custom in that country to allow the Royal parent, to choose his own successor. As the elder brother would not yield the glory of obeying the paternal commands, the nobles of the Kingdom assembled, and argued the case for both Princes with much warmth, the eldest lost his cause, that is, he was adjudged to accept the crown.	
NABUCODONOSOR, acknowledges the God of Heaven, gives him glory and re-ascends the throne,	563
Pisistratus, Tyrant of Athens, was driven out of that city,	
The method by which he regained his government is strikingly indicative of the great superstition of the times, for the Athenians talented and witty as they were, were nevertheless, very credulous. Pisistratus having remarked a young peasant girl, whose person and countenance resembled very strongly the figure of their Goddess Minerva, preserved with very great care in the citadel,—placed his damsel before him on his car, and entered boldly with her into the city holding by her hand. Some of his party placed for that purpose in the public thoroughfares, gave the Athenians to understand that Pisistratus, had been brought back by Minerva, amongst them:—thus Pisistratus once more became Master of Athens.	
Evil Merodac, King of Babylon, after his father Nebuchadnezzar,	562
Neglissar, father and guardian of the young King,	
Belshazzar, grandson of Nebuchadnezzar by his mother,	560
Cyrus, first of the Persians, in the first year of the 55th Olympiad,	
Belshazzar, King of Babylon, is put to death, on the same night that he profaned the holy vessels of the Temple of Jerusalem,	556
Darius the Mede, head of the conspirators against Belshazzar makes himself King of Babylon,	
Cyrus takes Astyages, King of the Medes, his maternal uncle, prisoner,	550
Confucius, the great Chinese Philosopher, is born,	
Crœsus, King of Lydia, falls into the power of Cyrus,	549
KIN-VANG, 78th Emperor of China, and 24th of the 3d Dynasty,	544
A Prince of indifferent talents and ordinary character, of whom history makes little mention. Under his reign, Ping-kong, from having been simply General of the Principality of Tchoo, succeeded in making himself its sovereign and usurped three principalities. Some courtiers, secret enemies of his eldest son, caused him to be suspected. Ping-kong banished him to a fortress, and gave orders to the Governor that he should be secretly put to death. The Governor, however, a prudent man, did not obey him: he acquainted the young Prince with the whole plot, and counselled him to take refuge with some neighbouring King. As soon as he had ascertained his safety, he went to Court, to acquaint Ping-kong with the retreat of his son. "My son has escaped, say you!" exclaimed the Prince in a fury. "Ah! who has then told him that I desired his death?" "I did so," replied the Governor." "But who induced you thus to betray my secret?" added Ping-kong,—"What induced me to do it," replied the brave Governor, "were the merit of your son, the interest of your own glory, and the weal of the State." So much good sense struck Ping-kong. He pardoned the Governor his disobedience, and ceased to persecute his son.	
Cyrus becomes master of Babylon,	537
CYRUS THE GREAT, King of the Persians, the Medes, the Babylonians, the Assyrians, and the Lydians, acknowledges the GOD of ISRAEL, and gives liberty to the Israelites. This is the close of the period of the seventy years Captivity in Babylon,	536
ZOROBABEL, and the Jews of the first restoration from Babylon to Jerusalem, work at rebuilding the Temple,	535
A solar Eclipse observed in China, the 10th year of King-vang, the 18th of March,	
Tarquin the Proud, 7th and last King of the Romans,	534
Cyrus dies in the country of the Massegetæ,	531
Cambyses, 2d King of the Persians,	530
Amynthas, 9th King of Macedon,	528
Hippias, Tyrant of Athens,	
Cambyses, King of the Persians conquers Egypt,	525
Polycrates, Tyrant of Samos dies,	522
Darius, son of Hystaspes, 3d King of the Persians,	
The prophets Haggai and Zechariah exhort the Jews to proceed with the work of the TEMPLE,	521
A solar Eclipse observed in China on the 23d of November, in the last year of King-vang,	520
MEH-VANG, 79th Emperor of China, and 25th of the 3d Dynasty,	
This Monarch reigned but one month, by many historians, he is not included amongst the reigning dynasty.	
Pindar the Poet, is born in the second year of the 65th Olympiad,	519
KIN-VANG, 80th Emperor of China, the 26th of the 3d Dynasty,	
Under this reign, the country of Yu-yue began to be known to the Chinese; it extends beyond Tsien-kang. The Prince of Yu-yue made an irruption into the Principality of Ou, he was beaten, and so hard pushed, that he was compelled to sue humbly for peace. The Prince of Ou nobly granted it him, notwithstanding the opposition of his Prime Minister, and soon after had cause to repent his generosity.	
Solar Eclipse observed in China the second year of Kin-vang, on the 9th of April,	518
The TEMPLE at Jerusalem finished in the 6th year of Darius,	517
Darius retakes Babylon that had revolted,	511
Rome, governed by Consuls,	508
Porsenna, King of Etruria, makes war with the Romans,	506

(To be continued.)

...e Barometer.—To the husband-... the barometer (says Dr. Arnott) is ...nsiderable use, by aiding and cor-...ting the prognostics of the weather ...h he draws from local signs familiar ...m; but its great use as a weather-... seems to be to the mariner, who ...s over the whole ocean, and is often ...er skies and climates altogether new ...o him. The watchful captain of the ...ent day, trusting to this extraordinary ...itor, is frequently enabled to take in ... and to make ready for the storm, ...re, in former times, the dreadful visi-...n would have fallen upon him un-...pared.—The marine barometer has not ...been in general use for many years, ...the author was one of a numerous ...y who probably owed their preserva-...n to its almost miraculous warning. ...was in a southern latitude. The sun ...l just set with placid appearance, clos-...n a beautiful afternoon, and the usual ...th of the evening watch was proceed-..., when the captain's order came to ...pare with all haste for a storm. The ...ometer had begun to fall with appal-...g rapidity. As yet, the oldest sailors ...d not perceived even a threatening in ...sky, and were surprised at the extent ...d hurry of the preparations; but the ...uired measures were not completed, ...en a more awful hurricane burst upon ...m than the most experienced had ever ...ved.—Nothing could withstand it; the ...ls, already furled and closely bound to ...e yards, were riven away in tatters: ...en the bare yards and masts were in ...eat part disabled; and at one time the ...ole rigging had nearly fallen by the ...ard. Such, for a few hours, was the ...ingled roar of the hurricane above, of ...e waves around, and of the incessant ...als of thunder, that no human voice ...uld be heard, and, amidst the general ...sternation, even the trumpet sounded ...vain. In that awful night, but for the ...ttle tube of mercury which had given ...arning, neither the strength of the noble ...ip, nor the skill and energies of the ...mmander, could have saved one man ...o tell the tale. On the following morn-...g the wind was again at rest, but the ...hip lay upon the yet heaving waves, an ...nsightly wreck.—*Saunders and Otley's London Book Circular, July*, 1851.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

(Since last departure of the Mail.)

Nov. 22, Athol, *from* Sand. Island.
" 25, Helena, (Am.) " California.
" 28, N. B. Palmer, (Am.) " California.
" 30, Philomela, (Am.) " Hongkong.
Dec. 1, Tartar, (Am.) " California.
" 1, Bangalore, " New Zealand
" 3, Mohawk, " Sydney.
" 3, Dominion, " New Zealand
" 7, Duke of Portland, " New Zealand
" 8, Stephen Lurman, (Am.), " California.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 8, Oneida, (Am.) *for* New York.
" 15, Marmion, " Port Philip.
" 20, Salamander, H.M.S. " Hongkong.
" 21, Acadia, " Hongkong.
" 22, Norma, (Ham.) " Hongkong.
" 23, Cygnet, (Am.) " New York.
" 24, Magnolia, (Am.) " New York.
" 25, Abergeldie, " London.
" 26, Kitty, " Amoy.
" 27, Susan, " Sydney.
" 27, Siam, (Siam.) " Amoy.
Dec. 1, John Dugdale, " London.
" 2, Lebanon, (Am.) " New York.
" 4, San Benito, (Sp.) " Manila.
" 6, N. B. Palmer, (Am.) " Hongkong.
" 6, Heroine, (Sia.) " Amoy.
" 8, Shooting Star, (Am.) " Boston.
" 10, Caldew, " Sydney.
" 18, Glencoe, " Sydney & Au.
" 18, Alverton, " Hobart Town
" 19, Helena, (Am.) " New York.

VESSELS LOADING.

For London,—Tory, Bangalore, Dominion, and Duke of Portland.
For Liverpool,—Jeremiah Garnett.
For New York,—Tartar, (Am.), Radnga, (Am.), Philomela, (Am.), Edward Boustead, and Stephen Lurman, (Am.)
For Sydney,—Mohawk.
For Amoy and Straits,—Athol.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*.—Chebucto, and Emperor of China.
Liverpool.—Cathaya, Champion, John Bright and Old England.
Bombay.—Sidney.
Singapore.—Peiliades, and Whampoa.
Hongkong.—Antelope.

Export of Silk Piece Goods from Shanghae to United States, for the Year ending 30th June, 1851.

Long Pongees,	56,500 pieces
Pongee Handkerchiefs,	25,600 "
Sarsnets,	6,000 "
Sorts,	4,500 "
Total Pieces,	92,600

TABLE

Showing the Import *and* Export Duties *on British Trade, and* Tonnage Dues *on British Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* Shanghae *during the following Years* 1845 *to* 1850.

	Duties.	Tonnage Dues.	Total Taels.
1845,	24,101-9-9-9	985-0-0-0	25,086-9-9-9
1846,	138,593-3-7-2	2,000-0-0-0	140,593-3-7-2
1847,	444,668-5-7-9	7,114-4-0-0	451,782-9-7-9
1848,	483,658-5-8-8	5,349-9-0-0	489,008-4-8-8
1849,	561,253-9-9-4	6,126-3-0-0	567,379-8-9-4
1849,	636,386-4-5-4	6,519-5-0-0	642,905-4-5-4
1850,	605,480-4-1-7	7,580-9-0-0	613,061-3-1-7
1850,	861,901-3-7-9	9,568-6-0-0	871,469-9-7-9
Total,	3,874,044-9-1-2	46,714-6-0-0	3,920,759-5-1-2

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Dec. 19	Iona	B. schr	160	Dowman	Hongkong	Dec. 3	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 20	Island Queen	B. schr	193	Macfarlane	Hongkong	Dec.	Opium	Dent, Beale & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Dec. 15	Alverton	B. bark	409	Buckland	Sydney	Tea, &c.	Russell & Co.
" 16	Helena	A. ship	497	Cave	New York	Tea, &c.	Russell & Co.
" 17	Glencoe	B. bark	159	Lillevall	New Zealand	Tea, &c.	J. M. Smith & Co.
" 17	Spec	B. schr	103	Leitch	Fuhchow	Sundries	W. Davidson.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Athol	607	Nov. 22	B. bark	337	Black	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	Singapore	Early
Bangalore	603	Dec. 1	B. bark	377	Morgan	Russell & Co.	London	Early
Dominion	604	Dec. 3	B. bark	369	Duke	Reiss & Co.	London	Early
Dould	590	Oct. 13	B. brig	313	McKinly	Lindsay & Co.	Sydney	Early
Duke of Portland	646	Dec. 7	B. ship	333	Cubitt	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Early
Edward Boustead	600	Nov. 12	B. ship	443	Kilgour	Syfers, Schwabe & Co.	New York	Early
Iona	644	Dec. 19	B. schr	160	Dowman	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Hongkong	To-morrow
Island Queen		Dec. 20	B. schr	193	Macfarlane	Dent, Beale & Co.	Hongkong	Soon
Jeremiah Garnett	597	Nov. 1	B. ship	447	Daley	Hargreaves & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Mohawk	603	Dec. 3	B. ship	443	Liddle	Lindsay & Co.	Sydney	Early
Philomela	587	Nov. 30	A. bark	473	Jeyett	Bull, Nye & Co.	New York	Early
Raduga	183	Nov. 5	A. ship	586	Cook	J. M. Smith & Co.	New York	Early
Stephen Lurman	198	Dec. 8	A. ship	453	Clarke	Augustine Heard & Co.	New York	Early
Tartar	167	Dec. 1	A. ship	570	Weber	J. M. Smith & Co.	New York	Early
Tory	583	Sept. 29	B. bark	311	Duncan	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London	Early
William Hughes	156	Nov. 16	A. brig	255	Banker	Captain.		

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

During the Week ending 18th December, 1851.

The weather of the greater part of the past week has been clear, dry and bracing. On the mornings of the 16th and 17th there was a considerable amount of fog. The Thermometrical column has shown a depression of 1° 5' in favour of the present year—the numbers being 49° 5' in 1850, and 48° 2' during the past week.

TABLE

MEAN DAILY READINGS

OF

BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

December.		Barometer.		Aneroid		Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850
13	F.	30.45	30.33	30.35	49.	50.5	N.W.	S.E.		0.00	0.09
13	S.	30.52	30.36	30.43	48.	54.5	N.	N.N.E. to N.E.		0.00	0.03
14	S.	30.60	30.31	30.30	48.8	51.5	N.	N.W.		0.00	0.07
15	M.	30.48	30.49	30.35	48.	48.	N. to N.N.W.	N.W.		0.00	0.25
16	Tu.	30.43	30.34	30.33	52.5	42.5	N.W. to N.N.W.	N.N.E. to N.E.		0.00	0.00
17	W.	30.37	30.40	30.25	49.	47.5	O.	N.E.		0.00	0.00
18	Th.	30.49	30.53	30.40	48.	47.	N.	N.W. to N.		0.00	0.00
		Shanghae, 19th December, 1851.						Total		0.00	0.33

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons Yards	Printed & Colored Cottons Yards	Woollens Pieces	Long Ells Pieces
Chebucto,	London	408	July 17	1,750,879	119,900	480	2,885
John Bright,	Liverpool	810	Augt. 13	3,480,078	192,010	176	
Cathaya,	Liverpool	407	" 17	2,701,243	318,140	1,237	1,000

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

SEASON	Congou	Souchong	H. Mucy and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales.
Year 1844-45,					3,036,803							769,824	3,800,627	6,438
Year 1845-46,	8,027,507	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	287,034	370,765	483,729	1,314,162	481,883	248,851	3,733,023	12,459,088	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,037,080	361,348	230,007	11,043	8,639,480	615,696	183,348	747,155	923,287	293,430	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	541,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	435,178	255,463	1,065,594	1,383,843	455,572	237,060	3,814,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,688	593,382	96,429		11,849,637	609,672	393,991	1,337,396	2,760,543	878,671	438,654	6,469,637	18,303,074	18,126
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,395	25,300	25,816	16,609,257	536,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	19,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,537	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,459,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,787,734	36,722,540	17,243

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Mucy and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	[illegible]	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	269,093	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,252,449	18,400	85,923		10,356,372	117,714	226,034	42,233	503,091	595,496	133,549	1,975,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,037,125	229,503		33,936	13,320,614	135,455	114,095		137,602	328,507	48,124	346,883	13,667,497	15,162
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,592	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,523

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

SEASONS	Congou and Souchong.	H. Mucy and Pekoe.	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	326,636	..	..	326,636	104,267	755,559	122,865	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,131	1,740,767	..
Year 1848-49,	614,548	..	1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,690	342,421	167,155	205,957	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,649,822	..	..	1,649,822	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,036	456,230	283,315	3,974,879	5,624,701	115
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,196	264,441	1,793,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,541	11,068,440	250

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE,

FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO 30th JUNE, 1851.

Destination	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Mucy and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain,	50	18,575,386	591,592	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	16,746	163,983	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,523
United States,	20	3,690,095	&	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	1,793,227	264,441	3,378,196	697,370	441,338	7,316,541	11,068,440	250
Australia,	8	551,060	60,336	1,360	600	613,260	7,000	777,196	2,500	..	12,000	2,700	1,796,196	1,409,456	..
Coastwise,	21	1,694,569	13,310	18,512	..	1,726,791	99,690	204,403	29,900	250,130	38,100	11,370	633,593	2,360,384	1,670
California,	4	39,600	&	..	..	39,600	..	400	16,200	89,600	43,700	7,000	156,900	196,500	..
	103	24,551,030	664,902	410,537	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	2,793,876	476,824	4,459,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,787,734	36,722,540	17,243

The above Statement does not include the following vessels loaded for the Continent of Europe, viz., *Adrianna Jacobsi, Lively*, and *Pondicherry*.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,067,406	296,501	638,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,673,568	118,063	967,767	49,246	3,023,863	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
Year 1849-50,	39,533,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,861,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	731,694	321,499	..	220,850	916,369	7,664,193	..	..	59,353	49,287	49,246	993,863	307,623	..	1,184,634	6,861,387	..	..
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	..	150,097	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	314,946	..	..	1,094

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn, Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra*

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN,

FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Mucy and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Nankeens Boxes	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Bales
	July Total—In 10 Vessels,			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,004,423	2,923	..	..	145
	Aug. " —In 9 "			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,261,932	2,670	1	3 pkgs.	6
	Sept. " —In 8 "			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,612,389	1,196	..	7½ pcls.	..
	Oct. " —In 11 "			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,880,027	2,930	..	..	93
Nov. 2	Stately,	565	London											25,000	25,000	525,000	333			41
" 8	John Bunyan,	466	London													390,000	1,260			
" 7	Sunda,	381	Cork													399,524	..			
" 15	Euclez,	347	London													333,305	311			
" 25	Abergeldie,	700	London													530,862	561			
" 29	John Dugdale,	409	London													374,498	pcls. 18			

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,

FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Flowery Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Picul Goods.	Nankeens Pieces	Nankeens Cases
Nov. 6	Cassiterides	434	N. York												460,840		11.91		

The Cargoes per *D. Godfrey* to Boston, and *Hoxqua, Candace, Ariel, Wellington, Josiah Quincy, Lexico, Venelon, John Boring, Panama, Nebraska, Susquehanna, Vancouver*, and *Nestorian* to New York, have not as yet been ascertained.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA,

FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yng. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total Pounds	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens
Sept. 30	Nerbudda,	428	Sydney													397,792		
Oct. 9	Quito,	502	Do.													469,127		
" 9	Mary and Anne,	312	Do.													181,500		
" 14	Equator,	235	Do.													190,000		
" 14	Regia,	186	Do.													115,525		
" 28	Anne & Jane,	301	Do.													191,000		
Nov. 6	Catherine,	182	Do.													116,350		
" 14	Marmion,	318	Do.													149,795		
" 27	Susan,	212	Do.													165,282		
Dec. 15	Alverton,	409	Do.													157,054	2 cases	1 case
" 16	Glencoe,	159	Do.													114,959		

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO CONTINENT,

FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales
Augt. 20	John Spencer,	452	Rotterdam													305,070	
Nov. 15	Annette Gilbert,	283	Do.													236,378	

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